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A COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the treatment of BILLS and FEVER, resulting from the admirable preparation known a Desult of Artiferioric, or Fever and Acus Pills. It is a

lently stanched with fever and Agus, and since that three tried simust everything that was recommended to me, without good effect. I had the services of two physicians in this State and one in the City of New York, heades using various Agus remedies—but all implementally. On the 9th of June I received your Pilis, and after aithfully using them for three weeks, I AM COMPLETELY RECOVERED, and enjoy better health than at any time since July 12, 1033, as may be illustrated by the fact that in these first three works of using the Pulls, i mained six pounds in flesh. My agues have not returned eince the trait dose, and I am again able to preach as I was wond. While using your Pilis I preached two or three times of a Sabbath, and felt tess sense of weariness than I used to feel when preaching only once aday. I consider your medicine to be priceives, and the most effectual remedy exism.

You are at theirty to use this testimous as you please, as I am in hopes that others may be benefitted as I have been.

I remain, Sh. yours meat respectfully. Grao, H. Jones, of New Jersey Annual Conference M. E. Church.

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a. The greatest remedy for diseases of a billous nature.
Nersons System, and all diseases of a billous nature.
Creckweil, Anamous, Lows. Jan. 25, 1851, said: "Your term will be in universal demand: the coming spring. I greended it be taken to remove the effects of the Chills and in all cases that it has been used (and they were aggravited exect, it has performed a radical cure. The gravity of the following the foll

ry inineral preparation, as they never product the the system.
New-York by A. B. & D. Sarns, No. 100 Fulton-st.;
New-York by A. B. & D. Sarns, No. 100 Fulton-st.;
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DR. McLane's CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND

following will show:

NEW-YORK, November 20, 1852.

Knowing from experience the valuable qualities of Dr. McLaxy's Versity of the McLaxy's Abort time and the same considered with the case of a young girl, who exemed to be troubled with works not liver complaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some two morths. Through my persuasion she purchased one builties of Br. McLangy's Verminge, and one box of Liver Pills, which the trook according to directions. The result was, she spaced a large quantity of wearms, and thinks that one box more of an Pills with resource for the perfect health. Her mane and resistence on the Tanach yealth; one E. L. Thrakat, Druggist, corner of Butter and Memore state.

Dung on te learned by calling on E. L. Tuxall. Drugger, corner Bulger and Morroe ata.

P. B. D. M'Lawr's celebrated Venezietus and Liven Pills a both be obtained at any of the respectable Drug Stores in this Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'LASE's VERSHUGG and Lives Plans. There are other verminages and Pill now before the public, but all comparatively worth-

ASPINUALL'S COMPOUND TONIC MIXTURE,-The drawalm men does not eath uncreasery at a strew than the de-politioned, broken spirited victim of fever and agreen the means of gelief; but unformately the empirical nontrans of the day, like braws, afford no substantial benefit to be sixking sufferer. Unlike those illusivey preparations, the Tooks, Mixtuan checks the child these literary preparations, the TONE MIXTURE checks the child and reduce after ever at the outset, producing the same assurary of ecclass all ones, whether of recent origin or long standing, and im-parting a recht stative power to the whole system; which is soon un-quirecessly samifested by the return of headth strength and vivasity. The ALATERA is prepared after the original excelpt of 1852, THOMAS & MIXTULE, (successive too ASTIMALL.) 36 William of CRISTADORO'S HAIR Dye.-This superb prepara-

tion is by universal convent acknowledged to be the safest and most reliable like in the; it never falls in its coloring processes, im-perting mesowable nonrishment and silkness to the hair. Soil wholesale and retail and applied at Christanono's, 6 Astor House. Wigs and Tourees.-Batchelon of No. 233

Brondway is piessed to announce another heautiful improvement in the manufacture of these articles. This improvement is applied to Langer and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR WORK, and is decidedly the DUSTILER'S WONDERFUL FIVER AND AGUE PILLS

## New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1854.

Appropriation of the Heekly Terbune of this week must be handed to to day.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No surface on be taken of snonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the transaction of some unimportant business. Mr. Mason of Virginia offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information as to whether anything had transpired since the issue of his proclamation upon the seizure of the Black Warrior, so changing our relations with the Government of Spain as to obviate the necessity of the adoption of the provisional measure suggested by the President in the said proclamation. The River and Harbor bill was then taken up, several amendments adopted, and the bill passed. After the transaction of Executive business the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported remodeling the Consular and Diplomatic systems of the United States-referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The hills from the Senate constituting Lakeport, La., Paducah, Ky., Shreveport, La., Jeffersonville, Ind., Madison, Ind . Tuscumbin. Ala., ports of entry; and creating collection districts in Texas and New-Mexico, were severally taken up and passed. The Civil and Diplotic bill was then taken up. The Senate's amend ment increasing the salary of the Chief Justice and associate-Justices, was rejected; also the amendment to reimburse Edward Riddle such sums as were expended by him in his official position at the Industrial Exhibition at London; alss the amendment appropriating half a million dollars for the continuation of the works for supplying Washington and Georgetown with water. The amendment appropriating \$1,800,000 for the construction of Custom-Houses, Post Offices and Courts at Ellsworth, Me.; Belfast, Me .: Gloucester, Mass; Toledo, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; Sandusky, Ohio; Milwaukie, Wis.; New-Haven, Ct. : Newark, N. J.; Buffalo, Oswego, Wheeling, Chicago, Detroit, Mich.; Galveston, Texas; and Petersburg, Va., was agreed to. The Senate's amendment authorizing the President to employ in his official household, a Secretary, Clerk, Steward, Messenger and Assistant Messenger, was rejected. The one hundred and eightypine amendments of the Senate having been acted on and most of them disagreed to, the Committee rose and reported the bill. The main question ordered was

on concurring in the action of the Committee, when

s motion was made to lay the bill on the table, pend-

ing which, the House adjourned.

THE OUTRAGE AT SAN JUAN.

At last we are able to lay before the public the official documents relating to the bombardment and burning of San Juan. They contain nothing that in the least relieves the enormity of the transaction, nor anything that removes the responsibility of it from the Administration. It is plain, from the orders of the Secretary of the Navy to Commander Hollins, that the extremity of destroying the place, and even of killing some of its people, was contemplated by those sending the Cyane on her mission. "It is, however." says the Secretary, "very much to be hoped that you can effect the purposes of your visit without resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of "life." This is enough to make it certain that Mr. Hollins acted within his orders in burning the town, as he would have done had be deemed it equally necessary, in repairing the damage done to Mr. Borland and the Transit Company, to fire a few shells into the retreats where the families of the citizens had taken refuge from his vandalism. So, too, Mr. Marcy, in his letter of June 9 to the Commercial Agent at San Juan, plainly indicates that it will be the duty of his subordinate to have the place destroyed or otherwise severely chastised, in case the Transit Company is not satisfied and an amende is not made for the indignity offered to Mr. Borland. "Nothing." he says," "short of an apology will save the place from the infliction that its act justly merits." Here, then, we have conclusive proof that the Administration is alone to be held accountable for the whole affair: that it was Messrs. Pierce and Marcy who seem to have so entirely adopted the cause of the Transit Company, and to have implicitly received as true any calumny it may have propagated against the people of the town-that is, they who have really bombarded and destroyed the homes and the property of five hundred innocent and defenseless people, and not Hollins and Fabens, their weak and obedient subordinates. The whole transaction was the set of the American Executive, and for it that Executive must account. The odium and the responubaltern personages. The first reason given by the two Secretaries for

the punishment inflicted on San Juan, is that property had been stolen from the Transit Company, or persons interested in it, and taken to the town, and that the persons guilty of this felony had also received protection there. This we have good reason for declaring to be a totally false charge. We have the testimony of several highly respectable witnesses resident at San Juan, to whom we have directed inquiries on this point, who meanimously aver that such an event never happened there, and that no property stolen from the Company was ever concealed there, nor any thieves of any sort ever protected. The only case approaching the allegation of the Secretaries is one of a black man employed with his wife as a servant who ran away from the Company's premises at Penta Arenas with a boat. He was fired at by a clerk as he was going off, but not killed; and several men came over from Punta Arenas to inflict on him a private punishment, but were prevented by the authorities, who locked him up in the Station-House and had the case examined next morning, and regularly disposed of according to the evidence. As for merchandise stolen by him, had there been any, the authorities would have compelled its surrender; but on examination none could be discovered, either in the beat or elsewhere, the man and woman together having nothing but a few articles of clothing of small value, which could not be identified by any other claimant as stolen, nor could the man's right to them left in his possession. This, or something of equal importance, affords the only basis for this claim of S16.000 for stolen merchandise about which the Secretaries and their subordinates have so much to say, such injuries that we can recall, except it was in the thereabouts ago were sentenced to death for their people were preparing for defense, and a serious fight was in prospect, when Capt. Pendergrast of the Saranse interfered and appeased the Californians, assuring them that he knew the authorities of the town, and that they might be relied on to do justice. Accordingly the mob dispersed, and one of the convicted American citizens was duly hung, and the other two only branded and banished, in consideration of their having turned State's evidence. Beyond this, there have been no troubles, except those growing out of the quarrel with the Transit Company, in which it is at least only safe to believe that all the wrong cannot have been on one side. Such, however, is not the view taken by Messrs. Pierce and

Marcy. The famous electment case is also brought up here again, and figures for full a third of the \$24,000 indemnity demanded for the Company. Our readers remember this affair, as when it occurred it was fully explained in our columns. The Company occupy Punta Arenas under a lease from the King of Mosquito, from which authority, as sanctioned by England, the town derived its charter and dates its corporate existence. Thus the tenure of the Company and that of the town are the same; but in the lease of the former it is provided that they shall vacate the Point whenever the authorities of the town shall require. The latter having occasion to use the locality for a quarantine ground, or for other purposes, of which they were the sole judges, required the Company to fulfil the condition of the lease. This was refused, and thereupon the authorities proceeded by a regular process of ejectment to inforce their right. In so doing they had removed two buildings built of boards, with thatched roofs, and one of them having a brick oven connected with it, when the Cyane appeared. ing sent down by Mr. Fillmore, and prevented further proceedings. The two buildings are now said to have belonged not to the Company but to Capt. G. W. Cerren, then employed there in some capacity; their atmost value has been credibly stated to have been no more than \$250, and-even admitting that the town was wrong in its attempt at ejectment, which we think cannot be maintained for an instant, without violating law and common sense,-that sum would over all the damages suffered. On this head there can be no doubt, and yet we see \$8,000 here claimed for it. and Commander Hollins as well as Secretary Marcy endorsing the justice of the claim, and making t serve as part of an excuse for proceedings of incomparable barbarity. On such fictitious and frauduent grounds our Democratic Administration valianty assails towns which have no means of defense, and hardly any friends, and triumphantly indulees its bullying inefficiency with cheap and easy victories.

But these claims for indemnity are only the outposts of the case, used to delude the eyes of the enemy. For them alone San Juan would never have been sacked. The real casus belli is the insult offered to Mr. Borland, and here the Executive has blindly followed the report of its own foolish employes without verifying their statements by reference to other sources of information. The word of Borland as to the insult offered him is taken as all sufficient, though it is notorious that the same Executive reposes no confidence

in him otherwise. Still on this man's simple asseveration that he has been insulted, our truculent, honoravenging President concludes that the national dignity is injured, and that a commercial town with some thousand inhabitants and a million or so of property must be destroyed by way of reparation. No account is taken of the fact that Borland had forfeited all official privileges by protecting an accused murderer from lawful arrest, and that he had done it on a miserable legal quibble. Nor is any account taken of the other fact-which can be proved, and was well-known to both Fabens and Borland-that the Mayor of the town applogised to Borland on the spot for the bottle thrown at his nose, and that the City Attorney renewed the spology in writing next morning, also asking Mr. Fabens for any information he possessed as to who was the guilty person in order that he might be punished. Of all these circumstances and autocedents, of the murder before, of Borland's interference with a weapon to prevent the arrest of the murderer, of his subsequent provoking speeches in front of Faben's house, where with pistol in hand he diplomatically assured the assembled people that they were the off-scouring of hell, of the repeated apology for the insult of the bottle, as well as of the excited and exaggerated feeling natural to scenes so extraordinary and predeminant through the whole, so as necessarily to color his nagestive no matter how he might try to tell the truth, and of the cloud of witnesses on the other side, - of all these the Executive takes no notice. Borland and the Transit Company are alone in the right-they are infallible; they alone tell the truth, there is no need of other information, they must be averged. And thereupon an important place is laid in ashes, hundreds of industrious and useful men are ruined, and an ineffaceable blot is cast upon the

reputation of the country. Mr. Marcy also makes a point against the authorities of San Juan that they had not punished those who insulted Mr. Borland. But if they could not be allowed to exercise the most necessary functions, even the arrest sibility cannot be shifted upon the shoulders of any of murderers, without the permission of the extraordinary Envoys of the American Government, or if they were to have an armed force raised against them on their own soil by such a fellow as this Borland, why. clearly they were superfluous, and could properly do nothing but abandon all nominal cower and responsibility. This they did the next day, and accordingly there were no longer any authorities there to receive the monitions of the Secretary of State as to the duty of inflicting exemplary punishment or lawless individuals. This is a pity, for these monitions must have had a singular weight with them, coming thus from an elevated and consistent functionary, whose representative had forbidden the authorities from takng murderers into custody, and who, in the same breath, justified that act! But they had resigned, after making a great deal more of an apology than Borland had any right to: and yet our Secretary is not aware of their resignation, but writes away, dictating what they must do, as if they were still in office. Why, any sub-editor or proof-reader on a New-York news-

paper could have informed him of the fact. One thing, beside the features we have already exposed, is particularly worthy of notice in the letter of Mr. Marcy to Mr. Fabens, as coming from so distinguished a Democrat and advocate of popular sovereignty. This is the contempt with which he speaks of the Municipality of San Juan. He describes them as wearing "an assumed political character," as "the pretended authorities of the town," "the "pretended political and civil authorities," and "the nominal magistrates there." The truth is that be in any way disproved, and accordingly they were these magistrates held office directly from the people. by regular election, under a constitution, which is a striking proof of American good sense, and is far superior to any made by European nations in 1848, and that if ever there were truly legitimate authorities. As for what they allege concerning other injuries to they were those of that unlucky town. According to Americans, past or future, that we are sure is all a the best evidence, too, they had justly administered calumny invented to help on the rain which some the excellent constitution and laws they had adopted. prominent men in the Transit Company seem to have | They had protected property and life: they had introduced and enforced good order among the lawless men on the river; they had rendered frequent and efficient case of three notorious villains, who two years or assistance to Americans in distress; and never, that we are aware of, were they complained of, except by crimes by the courts of the place. On that occasion the Transit Company or its agents, among whom a large number of returning Californians, fearing the we suspect Mr. Fabens, the late U. S. Commercial condemned men might be allowed to escape, were Agent at the port, ought really to be included. With about to attack the building where they that Company their difficulty grew out of a question were imprisoned, in order to bring them of jurisdiction and an unwillingness to be used as the out and hang them by Lynch law. The town's instruments of its managers' succulative nurnoses. In that controversy the town has finally perished. It was to all purposes an American town, and the Americsn Government has wantonly and wickedly destroyed it to suit the ends and gratify the hostility of a corporation created by the State of Nicaragua. This is the

> people will ponder it deeply. CIRCASSIAN AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

simple truth of the matter, and we trust the American

The Journal of Commerce wherever it is known is recognized as the pro-Slavery journal of the North. In all discussions, such for example, as the one which lately convulsed the country upon opening to Slavery a new Territory larger than the original thirteen States. The Journal is sure to embrace the side of manstealing and woman-whipping. In aid of this system, The Journal has been consistent. In upholding Slavery it has never been sentimental. It has never snivelled over the mixed blood slaves; never experessed any horror in unison with Theodore J. Ranolph, because "Virginia has become a vast menagerie, where men are reared for market like oxen for shambles," and because the gentlemen of that ancient State sell their own daughters and their sons. though they have the beauty of a New-Orleans coppercolored belle, or the eloquence of a Fred. Douglass. Thus has it acted, though the scenes of our slave-markets are worse than those of the Orient: though they merit the description given by Mr. Giddings in a Congressional speech, of one near the railroad donot at Washington, "which would have disgraced the city of Algiers and Tunis: Wives bidding adjeu to their husbands; mothers in an agony of despair, unable to bid farewell to their daughters: little boys and girls weeping amid the general distress, scarcely knowing the cause of their grief. Sighs and grouns and tears, and unutterable agony characterized a scene at which the heart sickens, and from which humanity shrinks with horror. Over such a scene, that fiend in human shape, Slatter, presided, assisted by three or four associates in depravity, each armed with pistols, bowie-knife and club. Yes, Sir, by virtue of our laws, he held these mothers and children, these sisters and brothers-subject to his power, and tore them from all the ties which bind mankind to life, and carried them south and doomed them to lingering deaths."

But The Journal of Commerce, while upholding a system which combines robbery and murder as its sual attendants, had yesterday a long editorial article against "The Slave Trade in Europe," opening after this fashion:

There is a slave trade in Europe which possesses this liftere he always have been in harope which possesses this difference from any that we have ever known of on this side of the Atlantic, that it is a traffic not in blacks, but in whites; not in human beings who, from their outward conformation or the color of their skins, afford any pre-tense for the excuse that they are an inferior race, but persons who are, in such respects, infinitely superior to those who buy and sell and get gain by the revolting traffic, and even to those who secure them and retain them as their slaves. The Circassian women especially—and they form the stapic of the trade—are often the most beau-tiful and the most gentle of their species." The Circassian women are not physically finer than

the quadroons of New-Orleans, and in point of mental activity unquestionably inferior. The one race. however, happens to be in the Orient, and the other

speaking of with Constantinople-and there is a great deal with New-Orleans. Our representative of commercial morn'ity con

tinues as follows in his homily on Circassian slaves: tinues as follows in his homely on Circassian slaves:

"Numbers of them are being carried off to Turkey as slaves—sold by their lords and masters—sold, it is said, even by their parents; for the internal, political and social policy of Circassia is a feudal system of the most degrading kind, under which the many are enthralled by the few, and the weak are oppressed by the strong and the tender tree of human life, whether social or family, have no existence. The only wonder is that their very supersition slower not querate against the prevalence of their slowers. officer. The only wonder is that their very superstation does not operate against the prevalence of their slavery and their slave trade; for, by a law of the Koran, no Mahommedin is allowed to enslave one of his own faith, and hence the Moslem negre kingdioms of Soudan supply the slave trade at the expense of their Pagan subjects, or neighbors, whom they sell to the Moorish traders. The great proportion of the slaves which the Circussians sell, are girls—beautiful, gentle, third girls, who find a ready and the control of the slaves which the Circussians sell, are girls—beautiful, gentle, third girls, who find a ready marker at Constantinople, and bring high prices. Und-marker at Constantinople, and bring high prices. Und-the sensual system of Ismael, as, indeed, under all fal-systems, this is a natural consequence. Every other reli-cion but Christianty, obtained as woman to man as a slav-'To the Christian religion alone,' it has been well observe-To the Christian rengion atone, it has been well observed, do European women owe the liberty they enjoy; and from the liberty of women, that of nations has followed accompanied with the proscription of many inhuman usa-ages diffused over other parts of the world, such as slav-ery, seraglies, and ennuchs. If "every other religion but Christianity abandons

weman to man as slave," then this is not a Christian country, and above all The Journal of Commerce is beathen. For in America beyond parallel is women abandoned as a slave. No other civilized country of twenty-four millions can show one-sixth of its women slaves but this. The holy man is very much sillicted because Circassians sell their own daughters though on this point he is not quite sure: but suppose it is so: what difference is there between selling another man's children and in selling your own ! Will The Journal respond, or will "he hide behind his cottonbugs and" shirk the question? Whatever doubts there may be as to whether the Circassian gentlemen sell their own daughters, respecting the "impersonations of the high-born aristocracy of Virginia" and other southern States there can be no doubt. One account says that in Virginia one-fourth of the slave population is of mixed blood; another says that twothirds are mixed; we cannot state exactly which is correct or whether the truth lies between the two in being one-half: (perhaps The Richmond Examiner can enlighten us:) but call it one-fourth, and here we have evidence that their own daughters, not counting sons, are sold; and if Circassia is yet behind us in this particular branch of feminine traffic, the Russo-Turkish war may open her eyes to the practices of Christian countries, and she may learn from the United States. We should never despair of the influence of Christian examples.

While on this topic, let us suggest that The Journal of Commerce should publish the article we have quoted from in its country edition, with the following

as an explanatory note: as an explanatory note:

A Fair Fugitive.—The editor of The Vermont Tribune gives a thrilling account of a fugilive slave who has just been passed through Vermont to Canada. He says:
She is 30 years of age, tall, well-formed and of far more than ordinary intelligence, able to read fluently, a member of the Methodist Church, and the daughter of her master! yes, she was running away from her own father, Ruffin Gilchrist, of Easton, Md., because he had sold her to a South Carolinian for \$1,100. This Ruffin had sold his own tigels and blood for so much hard cash, and but for his daughter's shrewdness and heroism would now have been fluggring the price of blood. Charlotte, the lightive, ran away, lay secreted in the woods eignteen days, tound a friend in Bultimore, who sent her to a Quaker in Philadelphia by railroad, by a mode we dare not tell lest it should invoive him in trouble. Her long exposure and dreadful journey to Philadelphia brought on a fever, from the effects of which she had not recovered when here at St. Albans. From I hiladelphia to Boston by sea, thence to Maine, and then to avoid some bloodhound Southerners who were on her track, she turned her steps this way, avoiding her pursurers with communicate address, and duding excellent friends all the way, good accommodations on the U. R. R., with the money given her here, she went on her way to the only land where she could breath free. God protect and A FAIR FUGITIVE. - The editor of The Vermont Tribung e money given her here, she went on her way to the en-land where she could breathe free. God protect and

A certain clergyman, one John Wesley, pronounced Slavery to be "the sum of all villanies." Mr. Clay once stated that the average life of slaves after entering upon the sugar plantations was only five years. and on the cotten plantations only seven. Now the sum of all villanies finds its large figures in our system, and not in the trade of Circassian women, who are shut up in harems and lead a stupid, inert, luxurious sort of life, giving birth, however, to Turkish subjects and not to slaves, as the victim of the white man's last does in this country. On the whole, it cannot be doubted that the condition of the Circassian-born slave is paradisaical compared with that of the commercial pattern of The Journal be all that s in store for her through the new intercour opened with Shamyl, she had better stay heathen.

But though The Journal may seek to put out the light here and uphoid Slavery of all shades—the tenth degree of admixture not mitigating its terrors or cruelties-and may drivel through a column of cant on the Circassian slave trade as a peace-offering to insulted humanity, yet its commerce-its thirty pieces -cannot forever purchase the man and the woman of the South. The day of rescue is approaching, and to brighten more splendidly and rapidly than moles can apprehend. Among the evidences of this fact, read the following from The Spartanburg (S. C.) Journal upon the influence of mechanics, emigrants from the

North to the South: "A large proportion of the mechanical force that migrate to the South, are a curse enstead of a blessing; they are generally a worthless, unprincipled class—enemies to our peculiar institutions, and formidable barriers to the sucpeculiar institutions, and formidable barriers to the suc-cess of our native mechanics. Not so, however, with an-other class who migrate southward—we mean that class known as merchants—they are generally suchingent and reasworthy, and they seldom fail to discover their true in-terests. They become slaveholders and landed proprietors, and in ninety-nine cases out of an hundred, they are better qualified to become constituents of our institution, than even a certain class of our native born, who, from than even a certain class of our native born, who, from want of capacity, are perfect drones in society, continually carping about slave competition and their inhability to ac-quire respectable position and employment, when in fact their natural acquirements and ambition does not excel the wisdom of the mole—they never look beyond the point of eir nose or aspire to snything beyond the capacity of a

radge in society.

"The intelligent mercantile class who come among us om the North and settle, are generally caluable acquisions to society, and every way qualified to sustain sourcestifution, but the mechanics, most of them are posts to ready to form combination against the interest of the slave holder, against the laws of the country, and against the ider, against the laws of the country, and against the acc of the Commonwealth." And now for one more extract from a Southern au-

therity on this subject. The Charleston Standard:

"The nucleus of free labor that is slowly forming upo to abandon slavery, it is only necessary to yield to the gentle pressure of the opposition, and in a few years as the orests of the West are open to us, we may possibly wash ur hands of the wrongs so liberally charged upon us, and ook upon the crimes or other people with the same com-lacency which lends so incliable a charm to the face of

The Journal of Commerce may in the course of a few years find it for its interest to put in a word against American Slavery, in a similar vein to its homily on that of Circassia. Ideas, and men to back them, travel fast in this country. Not even South Carolina is proof against them

A HIGHER-LAW SPEECH.

The lower-law journals so often make ado about the speeches in Congress of those whom they designate champions of the Higher Law, that we shall enlighten and edify them, undoubtedly, by the report we publish this morning of a genuine Higher Law Speech-that of HENRY D. THOREAU at the late celebration of our National Anniversary in Framingham, Mass., where Wm. Lloyd Garrison burned a copy of the Federal Constitution. No one can read this speech without realizing that the claims of Messrs. SUMNER, SEWARD and CHASE to be recognized as Higher-Law champions are of very questionable validity. Mr. THOREAU is the Simon-Pure article, and his remarks have a racy piquancy and telling point a the South-West-there is to trade here worth which cope but a ton thoroughly in cornest and re- ticus crew who are filling the lower changels of pape bond.

gardless of self in his fidelity to a deep conviction ever fully attains. The humor here so signally evinced is born of pathos-it is the lightning which reveals to hearers and readers the speaker's profound abhorrence of the sacrifice or subtrdination of one human being to the pleasure or convenience of another. A great many will read the speech with unetion who will pretend to blame us for printing it: but our back is broad and can bear censure. Let each and all be fairly heard !

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ... IV. (and last.) MIS-MARRIAGES.

We have been looking through the autobiography of one of the most active and thorough-going female apostles in our day of Free Divorce or rather (for she is more logical than most of her co-workers) of no marriage at all, but unbounded license under the garb of "Individual Sovereignty." Hers is the usual story of the legal union of a pair every way unsuited to and unsympathizing with each other, beginning in rashness, folly and falsehood, and ending (as was just) in hatred, disgust and wretchedness. For if Marriage be the sacred and holy thing we esteem it, then those who recklessly profine and disgrace it deserve to suffer, -to suffer more than is necessarily involved in unmarrying themselves the next week and each marrying some one else the week after. If Marrisge be indeed something nobler and higher than what Gibbon forcibly terms "a bunsient society of profit and pleasure." then those who rush into it as f it were not-who cover with its legal mantle their ignoble impulse of ambition or avarice, levity or lechery, deserve to lay thereby the foundation of a life-

long repentance. In the case we are now meditating, a woman of full age, and very far from being a simpleton, married a man whom she had known but a few weeks, who was every way unattractive and to her especially disagreeable-married him, as if insane, because a promise to do so had been extorted from her in an inconsiderate moment by well-meaning but most misjudging mutual friends. There was no remautic illusion on the one side, no studied deception on the other-there was not even the usual excuse of paren tal interference and virtual constraint-but a glaring, willful, wanton counterfeiting of marriage where no essential marriage existed or could exist, under the influence of motives too pairry to be considered, if not too shameful to be avowed. If such sacrilege did not invoke evil on the head of its perpetrator, then Marriage could not be the Divine institution we believe it.

"But if there were no real marriage, there can be no relation instituted, no obligation imposed" say many. But that by no means follows. A villain attempts to ruin a contemplated victim, under the cloak of a sham marriage, but is duped himself, and a real marriage ceremony performed by some competent person-the law holds the libertine to his engagement, though he never intended to contract any. The State as well as the Church says, "You must take each other for better, for worse." because neither State nor Church can determine beyond mistake whether that true conjugal affection which should precede and sanctify marriage does really and reciprocally exist. State and Church, therefore, unite in imposing the most searching test of affection they have been able to devise. Having in no manner urged or hastened the meditated union, they virtually say to the candidates who present themselves to invoke their sanctions .- "We cannot surely say whether you are or are not one in heart and soul, but you know whether such is or is not the fact, if you have really and carnestly sought to know. If you are, then you will not hesitate to pronounce the vows which bind you irrevecably to each other; if you are not, there is yet time to draw back and save yourselves from untold guilt and misery. Let there be no dissembling in this momentous crisis, but speak the truth, or abide the lifelong penalty of falsehood." So they do, and so

Take from Marriage this element of perpetuity, and it will become the convenient cloak of all manner of lechery and fraud, to an extent far exceeding aught which this country has ever known. Now, the libertine who does not hesitate to fill the ears of his victim with oath on oath of eternal constancy and abthe southern sugar or cotton slave, killed off by hard- sorbing devotion shrinks back from the church-door ship in five or seven years; and if the Christianity of in alarm: one perjury more or less has no terrors for him, but not so the State's penalties for bigamy and Society's malediction. There are many who will readily promise marriage to obtain their end to one who will really marry. But make marriage easily dissoluble, and it will be as easy and as safe to marry as to promise; why not ? Say you that the Liberty of Divorce should be limited and hedged about-that Divorce shall only be decreed on the prayer of the njured party; then the villain who tires of one he has obtained under the cloak of marriage has only to treat her hadly enough to impel her to apply for Divorce, and his end is obtained. If neglect, desertion, infidelity, do not suffice, he has but to add beating, starving, until his victim will gladly be rid of him on his own terms.

No-the integrity of families, the training of children, the very existence of a virtuous and orderly community, rest on Indissoluble Marriage as their foundation, and must be shaken if not prostrated by its removal. There are cases in which a looser rein would mitigate individual suffering; but the relaxation would cause ten woes for every one it might cure. Thousands marry inconsiderately, hazardously, sordidly, sensually now, in spite of the fearful penalties ever displayed before their eyes: they would be tens of thousands if it were established that they might throw off the yoke whenever they felt or fancied it irksome. To attempt to redress the sufferings of individuals who have married unworthily by allowing Liberty of Divorce, is equivalent to obviating tyranny by abolishing all government and letting every one do what he will.

The real evil is, as we have said, that many marry heedlessly or unworthily. But for this, there would not be one unhappy union where there are now a thousand. This is the point of danger, and to this the attention of philanthropists and reformers should be directed. The illusions, the concealments, the mutual deceptions, which too often precede and induce false marriages, should be sternly reprobated. and the freest inquiry, the most searching observavation, with respect to the education, temper, opinions, faults and virtues of those cultivating each other's society with a view to marriage, should be reciprocally practiced and insisted on. And they should be above the weakness which shrinks from the reputed breaking off of an engagement no less than the baseness which would promote or secure one through mutual delusions which surely prelude a life of misery. We know two who, after having been several years engaged, at length said to each other in perfect frankness and mutual esteem, without a cloud having interposed between them: " It seems that we do not love so fervently, devotedly, as we ought in order to become husband and wife; let us henceforth be friends only:" and so they were and are. How nobly this contrasts with the mercenary matchmaking, estate-welding, fortune-hunting spirit too generally prevalent, which determines the merits of suitor by searching inquiries among records of mortgages and title-deeds, or strikes the balance of a maiden's virtues on her father's bank-book and

Yes-and this is the truth which needs to be proclaimed as with a trumpet-the most dangerous enemies of the sanctity of Marriage are not the licen-

ular reading with their leprous and lecherous souhistrics-are not the George Sands and Eugene Sans and H. C. Wrights who, from a higher platform and with a more politic aim, inveigh against any outward intimacy and communion between those who are alienated in soul. But you. Sir! and you. Madam. who seek to marry your sons and daughters to houses and lands rather than to Worth and Virtue-who would have them make brilliant or fortunate matches rather than intrinsically fit and happy ours-who. stepping beyond your just prerogative of requiring them to postpone any union unsanctioned by your judgment until your term of lawful control over their actions shall have expired, would fain coerce them to give their hands where they have not given their hearts-yes are enemies and debasers of Marriage more culpable and unjustifiable than any corrupt por el-writer, libertine sophist or ribald songster who has lived. Leave their misdoings to the tribunal of virtuous criticism, and look well to your own!

Gen. Jese Barrundia, Minister of Hondaras at Washington, had an attack of apoplexy yesterday morning, and was not expected to survive the night We make this announcement with regret, as the General is a very estimable man, and his death win be regretted. He is one of the most eminent ein. zens of Central America, having rendered her the greatest service in her times of trial. His age is about sixty-five.

The Detroit Advertiser has at length been driven to notice our demands that the "authority" for its Roorback in which it placed "implicit confidence." should be anmusked and put in the witness-box. As we expected it fintly refeses to produce or indicate him. Its original charge, it will be remembered, was as follows:

charge, it will be remembered, was as follows:

During the discussion of the measure respecting the Missouri Compromise, a series of articles appeared in Fig. New-York Thurene, coolly calculating the value of the Union, and arriving at the sage conclusion that the separation of the North and the South would be a loss to each individual in the free States, of forty ceals.

"About this time, as we are informed by authority in which we taken product considering a meeting of the per-

"About this time, as we are informed by authority in which we place implective confidence, a meeting of the proprietors of that paper (some twenty in number.) was called to decide what path to pursue if the Missouri Compromise should be repeated. Horace Greeley contended that a course should be adopted calculated to lead to the Dissourier of a majority of the stockholders, and an arrangement was made by which the describing where to purchase the interests of their co-proprietors.

The following is The Advertiser's explanation, or replication, or supplication, or duplication, or twistification.

tion, or supplication, or duplication, or twistification, win regard to its original calumny. We publish it at length

regard to its original calumny. We publish it at length that our readers may be sure that there is nothing in it.

"As our course has been prejudged by Tax Taxova, it will not be disappointed in finding as still silvent as to the name of our informant. It knew full well when it make the call upon us, that the facts revealed were, from that very nature, communicated to us in a confidential way, as that we could not name our authority without committing a breach of confidence such as even The Taxova id agithink we would be guilty of.

"We are no partner in Taxova may and cannot be supposed to know personally, from being actually present what was the result of any private consultation had between those interested upon the subject alluded to. The much however, we will say, that the propertor of The Advertiser was the informant of his editor, who wrote the article to which exceptions are taken; and that upon an does the responsibility rest of giving currency to the secalled fabrication. He was in New-York at the time, and received the information from a gentleman who possesses as much ability, integrity and influence as any one of the numerous corps editorial of The New-York Taxovas; and had we now at command the files of that paper, from these could be about a gentleman that one of the course of the second of the paper, from these could be about a gentleman that paper, from these could be about a gentleman that be a partner or the second of the paper. as much ability, integrity and influence as any one of the numerous corps editorial of The New-York Tribense, and had we now at command the files of that paper, from these could be shown conclusively, we think, by articles which were penned as forerunners, a course calculated to bring about a dissolution of the Union and upon which some disagreement areas between the proprietors of The Testscene, which resulted in the understanding beretoforehined at. In justice, however, both to The Tributes and our self, it should be stated that the precise language of The Adverturer was \$\infty\$ of suggested by the proprietor to the writer, and that a hypercritical construction might convey a different impression from that intended or warranted by the facts in the case. But that the aforesaid article is substantially true, we resulfirm upon authority which we would not question if opposed by the wholesale denunciations of the entire Tributes establishment. Our informant had as motive to misrepresent the matter, and we presume did not suppose it would be carried any further—and his relations and position were such as to afford us a sufficient guarantee, that he was well posted and truthful. The Tributes articles were the subjects of much discussion in certain private and political circles. In New-York on their appearance and the proprietor of The Adverture is not the only person from Michigan, who became at the same no new one when published here, and will be believed, as we think it ought, by hundreds of thousands of readers, whose attention could never have been called to it, except through the busstering, bullying Turners itself. The anshemas upon The Adverture, in the columns of Fur Through, which we have been called to it, except through the busstering, bullying Turners itself. The anshemas upon The Adverture, in the columns of Fur Through the substering bullying Turners, itself. roost.

-Having thus run this charge into the ground, we there leave it to the care of its authors. The poor babble about certain articles in THE TRIBUNE is not worth a moment's attention. We regard these articles as eminently calcu lated to preserve and perpetuate the Union by aging the North to resist and repel those incessant aggrespoint, every one will judge for himself. The articles are to part of The Advertiser's revelation; they were before the public in our columns and in pamphlet long before The Advertiser made its foray upon us. They were not mong" the facts revealed" by its most veracious and manly "informant;" and our controversy does not respect them. It would be easy to procure the attestation of every one of he proprietors of THE TRIBUNE that the subject of a Dissolution of the Union was never even mentioned in any meeting they ever held; but this would be treating our masked and unmasked slanderers with too much consideration. Suffice it that they stand before the world in their proper attitude-one of them hiding his shame in deepest darkness, and the other vainly endeavoring to stretch his fellow-conspirator's mantle so as to cover his guilt as well. Thus let them rot into their coveted ob-

QUEENS CO .- THE SARATOGA CONVENTION .- The Flushng Journal publishes a call signed by some eighty or s undred of the most prominent citizens of Queens County, alling a meeting of all who "disapprove of the repudis-"tion of the Missouri Compromise," without distinction of party, to meet at the Court House on Wednesday, 9th of August, at 2 P. M., to appoint five delegates to a State Anti-Nebraska Convention, to be held at Saratoga on the 6th of August.

Among the subscribers to the call, we notice the name

Whigs. John A. King, Walter R. Jones J. B. Boerum, E. Scely, Charles C. Lawrence, J. D. P. Ogden, Stephen A. Halsey, &c. Democrats, Wm. T. McCoun, Singleton Mitchell, Wim. C. Bryant, Isnac E. Howland, Albert G. Carll, Samuel Willett, Abijah Mann,

A friend at New-Britain, Conn., writes in distress & know if we candidly wish to see the thing called the Washington Monument plastered up with the advertisements not merely of Zadock Pratt's goodness and greatnes, but also of quack medicine and other merchandise, an arrangement which \$ seems our enemies at New-Britain contend we are in favor of, while our correspondent thinks our lan-guage on that subject has been misinterpreted. Well. then; to end every doubt and to silence the perversions of all enmity, we hereby declare our immovable opinion that the so-called Monument at Washington is so senseles. nely and inapprepriate, and so ignorantly and tastelessly contrived, that its completion would be a disgrace to the ountry, and accordingly the best thing that could be done would be to pull it down. And we hold, also, that if the proposed advertising scheme could only be carried out the public disgust would the sooner reach a point where overthrow of the awkward monstrosity would be imperatively demanded.

FROM HAVANA.-The steamship Black Warior, Cap-Bullock, from Mobile via Havana, arrived last night She left Havana on the 28th uit, at noon. She brings \$60,000 on freight.

There was nothing of any interest stirring at Havans The yellow fever was abating and the weather getting much healthier. There were very few American vessels in port. Freights were low.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP INDIANA.—The steamship Indiana, from Havre July 15, and Cowes 16, arrived last night. Among the passengers is Mr. P. R. Wyckof, bearer of Government dispatches. She brings no next A list of her passengers will be found under the appropriate